

THE MAN

NO. 61—VOL. II.

NEW YORK, JULY 28, 1834.

PRICE ONE CENT.

(From the Correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser.)
FORT GIBSON, Arkansas Territory,
12th June, 1834.

Being about to leave the civilized world again for a campaign in the Indian country, I take this opportunity to bequeath a few words to you before the moment of departure. Having some time since obtained permission from the Secretary of War to accompany the Regiment of the U. S. Dragoons in their summer campaign, I reported myself at this place two months ago, where I have been waiting ever since for their organization. After the many difficulties which they have had to encounter, they have at length all assembled—the grassy plains are resounding with the trampling hoofs of the prancing war horse—and already the hills are echoing back the notes of the spirit-stirring trumpets, which are sounding for the onset. The natives are again “to be astonished” and I shall probably again be a witness to the scene. But whether the approach of eight hundred mounted Dragoons amongst the Camanches and Pawnees, will afford me a better subject for a picture of a gaping and astounded multitude, than did the first approach of our steam boat amongst the Mandans, &c., is a question yet to be solved. I am strongly inclined to think that the scene will not be less wild and spirited, and I ardently wish it, for I have become so much Indian of late, that my pencil has lost all appetite for subjects that savor of tameness. I should delight in seeing these red knights of the lance astonished, for it is then that they show their brightest hues—and I care not how badly we frighten them, provided we hurt them not, nor frighten them out of sketching distance. You will agree with me that I am going farther to get sitters, than any of my fellow artists ever did; but I take an indescribable pleasure in roaming through nature's trackless wilds, and selecting my models, where I am free and unshackled by the killing restraints of society, where a painter must modestly sit and breathe away in agony the edge and soul of his inspiration, waiting for the sluggish calls of the civil. Though the toil, the privations, and expense of travelling to these remote parts of the world to get subjects for my pencil place almost insurmountable, and sometimes painful, obstacles before me, yet am I encouraged by the continual conviction that I am practising in the true School of the Arts: and that, though I should get as poor as Lazarus, I should deem myself rich in studies for the future occupation of my life. Of this much I am certain—that amongst these sons of the forest, where I am continually repeated the feats and gambols of the Grecian Games, I have learned more of the essential parts of the art in the three last years, than I could have learned in New York in a life time.

The landscape scenes of these wild and beautiful regions, are, of themselves, a rich reward for the traveller who can place them in his port folio: and being myself the only one accompanying the Dragoons for scientific purposes, there will be an additional pleasure to be derived from those pursuits. The regiment of eight hundred men, with whom I am to travel, will be an effective force, and a perfect protection against any attacks that will ever be made by Indians. It is composed principally of young men of respectable families, who would act, on all occasions, from feelings of pride and honor, in addition to those of the common soldier.

The day before yesterday the Reg't. of Dragoons and the 7th Reg't. of Infantry, stationed here, were reviewed by Gen. Leavenworth, who has lately arrived at this post, superseding Col. Arbuckle in the command.

Both regiments were drawn up in battle array in fatigue dress, and passing through a number of the manoeuvres of battle, of charge and repulse, &c., presenting a novel and thrilling scene in the prairie, to the thousands of Indians and others who had assembled to witness the display. The proud and manly deportment of these young men remind one forcibly of a regiment of Independent volunteers,

and the horses have a most beautiful appearance from the arrangement of colors. Each company of horses has been selected of one color entire. There is a company of bays, a company of blacks, one of whites, one of sorrels, one of greys, one of cream color, &c. &c. &c. which render the companies distinct, and the effect exceedingly pleasing. This regiment goes out under the command of Colonel Dodge, and from his well attested qualifications, and from the beautiful equipment of the command, there can be little doubt but that they will do credit to themselves and an honor to their country, so far as honor can be gained and laurels can be plucked from their wild stems in a savage country.

The object of this summer's campaign seems to be to cultivate an acquaintance with the Pawnees and Camanches. These are two extensive tribes of roaming Indians, who, from their extreme ignorance of us, have not yet recognized the United States in treaty, and have struck frequent blows on our frontiers and plundered our traders who are traversing their country. For this I cannot so much blame them, for the Spaniards are gradually advancing upon them on one side and the Americans on the other, and fast destroying the furs and game of their country which God gave them as their only wealth and means of subsistence. This movement of the Dragoons seems to be one of the most humane in its views, and I heartily hope that it may prove so in the event, as well as for our own sakes as for that of the Indian.

I can see no reason why we should march upon them with an invading army carrying with it the spirit of chastisement. The object of Government undoubtedly is to effect a friendly meeting with them, that they may see and respect us, and to establish something like a system of mutual rights with them. To penetrate their country with the other view, that of chastising them, even with five times the number that are now going, would be entirely futile, and perhaps disastrous in the extreme. It is a pretty thing (and perhaps an easy one, in the estimation of the world) for any army of mounted men to be gaily prancing over the boundless green fields of the West, and it is so for a little distance—but it would be well that the world should be apprised of some of the actual difficulties that oppose themselves to the success of such a campaign, that they may not censure too severely in case this command should fail to accomplish the objects for which they were organized.

In the first place, from the great difficulty of organizing and equipping, these troops are starting too late in the season for their summer's campaign, by two months. The journey which they have to perform is a very long one, and although the first part of it will be picturesque and pleasing, the after part of it will be tiresome and fatiguing in the extreme. As they advance to the west, the grass (and consequently the game) will be gradually diminishing, and water in many parts of the county not to be found.

As the troops will be obliged to subsist themselves a great part of the way, it will be extremely difficult to do it under such circumstances, and at the same time hold themselves in readiness, with half famished horses and men nearly exhausted, to contend with a numerous enemy who are at home, on the ground on which they were born, with horses fresh and ready for action. It is not probable, however, that the Indians will venture to take advantage of such circumstances, but I am inclined to think that the Expedition will be more likely to fail from another source; it is my opinion that the appearance of so large a military force in their country will alarm them to that degree, that they will fly with their families to their hiding places amongst those barren deserts, which they themselves can reach only by great fatigue and extreme privation, and to which our half exhausted troops cannot possibly follow them.

From these haunts their warriors would advance and annoy the Regiment as much as they could by striking at their hunting parties and cutting off their

supplies. To attempt to pursue them, if they cannot be called to a council, would be as useless as to follow the wind; for our troops, in such a case, are in a country where they are obliged to subsist themselves, and the Indians being on fresh horses, with a supply of provisions, would easily drive all the Buffalo ahead of them, and endeavor, as far as possible, to decoy our troops into the barren parts of the country, where they could not find the means of subsistence.

The plan designed to be pursued, and the only one that can succeed, is to send runners to the different Bands, explaining the friendly intentions of our Government, and to invite them to a meeting. For this purpose several Camanche and Pawnee prisoners have been purchased from the Osages, who may be of great service in bringing about a friendly interview.

I ardently hope that this plan may succeed, for I am anticipating great fatigue and privation in the endeavor to see these wild tribes together, that I may be enabled to lay before the world a just estimate of their manner and customs.

I hope that my suggestions may not be truly prophetic, but I am constrained to say that I doubt very much whether we shall see any thing more of them than their trails, and the sites of their deserted villages.

Several Companies have already started from this place, and the remaining ones will be on their march in a day or two. General Leavenworth will accompany them two hundred miles, to the mouth of False Washita, and I shall be attached to his staff. Incidents which may occur, I shall record for you—Until then, adieu.

Your friend and servant,
GEO. CATLIN.

CONSUMPTION.—A young lady in the last state of consumption was lately restored to health by the following extraordinary and accidental remedy. She had long been attended by the faculty, but derived no benefit from their prescriptions, and considered herself verging to the end of existence, when she retired during the summer to a vale in the country, with the intention to wait in solitude the hour of approaching dissolution. While in that situation, it was her custom to rise always as early as her malady would permit, and contemplate the beauties of nature and the wonderful works of God from her chamber window, from which she observed a dog belonging to the house with scarcely any flesh on his bones, constantly go and lick the dew off a camomile bed in the garden; in doing which the animal was noticed to alter his appearance, to recover strength, and finally look plum and well. The singularity of the circumstance was impressed strongly on the lady's mind, and induced her to try what effect might be produced from following the dog's example. She accordingly procured the dew from the same bed of camomile, drank a small quantity each morning, and after continuing it for some time, experienced some relief; her appetite became regular, she found a return of spirits, and in the end was completely cured.—*Kingston, U. C. Herald.*

A gentleman stopping one evening at an inn in the north of England, said to the maid servant who waited on him, and who seemed nearly exhausted with the fatiguing duties of her situation, “I have no doubt, Sally, but you enjoy your bed when you get into it.” “Indeed, no sir,” she replied, “for as soon as I lie down at night, I am fast asleep; and as soon as I awake in the morning, I am obliged to get up, so that I have no enjoyment in my bed, at all.”

There is a story told of the late Lord Mansfield, when Chief Justice of the King's Bench, that he thus retorted upon a Counsel, who in a very marked and angry tone, told him that he entirely differed with him in law and opinion. His Lordship replied, “To be sure you do! I know that very well; you are paid to do so.”

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 28.

As we have now engaged Carriers for all parts of the city, persons who wish the Man delivered regularly at their houses, and to pay by the week, are requested to give their names and residence to one of the Carriers, or send them to the office.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship *Roscoe*, Capt. Delano, from Liverpool, June 24th, arrived at this port on Saturday morning.

The news from Europe [says the Evening Post] is not of a very important character. The commercial intelligence shows a prosperous state of affairs so far as the staples of this country are concerned. From Portugal there is no further news. Of the landing of Don Carlos in England we copy some particulars. The elections in France, which were to be held on the 21st, furnish the most prominent theme of discussion to the newspapers of that country. The next arrival will probably make us acquainted with the event. Rumors of an approaching rupture between the Porte and Mehemet Ali of Egypt are contained in the French and English journals. A hail storm of such prodigious violence had occurred at Brighton that the damage done by it breaking windows was alone estimated at three or four thousand pounds. Upwards of 700 panes of glass in the palace were shattered.

The following extracts are given by the Post:

LANDING OF DON CARLOS.—Portsmouth, June 18.—Don Carlos, his Consort, the Princesses, and suite, landed this morning at half past seven, under a salute, with manned yards, from his majesty's ship *Donegal*, and on their landing were received under a salute from the batteries, and a guard of honor of the Royal Marines, under the command of Captain Menzies, R. N. The *George Hotel*, from the influx of strangers, not having sufficient accommodation, a spacious house next to the Lieut. Governor's has been hired for their reception, but how long they will sojourn here, or their ultimate destination is unknown.

LONDON, June 18.—The Times state that General Moreno, who comes with Don Carlos, is the individual who took and shot the unfortunate General Tobijos, Mr. Boyd, and their followers.

LIVERPOOL, June 25.—On Friday evening the second reading of Mr. George Wm. Wood's bill for admitting dissenters to the Universities was carried by a majority of 331 to 147. The principal speech in favor of the measure was delivered by Mr. Spring Rice, whilst Mr. Goulborn and Sir Robert Peel opposed it, and Mr. Stanley trimmed between the two parties, being too deeply committed to oppose it openly, and too eager to gain the favor of his tory friends, to support it in a manly and straight forward manner. The largeness of the majority is honorable to the house, and secures the ultimate and indeed the speedy success of the measure, even if it should be strangled for the present session by the Lords. A measure supported by upwards of 3000 members of the House of Commons cannot be defeated in the end.

CHOLERA AT DUBLIN.—DUBLIN, June 17.—The cholera has made its appearance again in Dublin, and its vicinity, with scarcely any abatement of the virulence which marked its first approach. In the neighborhood of Kingston and Blackrock numerous fatal cases have occurred; and, although no public mention has been made of the cholera in the city, I have heard from good authority that 40 deaths occurred in one parish on the north side of the river last week.

MADRID, June 11.—Considerable alarm is now manifested at Madrid, in consequence of the supposed near approach of the cholera, and the Court and the Ministers are flocking in from Aranjuez, as it is intended to include that site within the line beyond which communication with the capital is to be suspended. Though that disease has been for some time existing in the south of Spain, no great apprehension was entertained here, as the Sierra Morena was looked upon as a sufficient barrier to its approach, and as the most strict regulations were enforced to prevent the access of travellers from infected districts—but now that two suspicious cases have occurred in the town of Manzanaranes, not more than 30 leagues distant from Madrid, the Government has taken a

great alarm, and all the terror attendant on the march of so direful an enemy is visible in the public generally. Physicians have been sent down to report on the deaths alluded to, and a triple line of guards and quarantines is about to be established, to check, if possible, its further progress. The Queen came in last night from Aranjuez.

A MISSTATEMENT.—The Boston Free Press, on Wednesday last, says—

"It is rather singular that a press cannot speak in unequivocal condemnation of the New York riots without an attempt to identify it with the Anti-slavery society. The New-York Evening Post was the only daily press in that city which condemned the riots with manly denunciation without a single sneering allusion to the Abolitionists, and in return for this manifestation of a love of law and order, the *Courier* assailed the Post as a promoter of the plan of parti-colored amalgamation, and strongly hinted that the mob ought to direct its vengeance against that office."

The above paragraph contains an assertion which is untrue, though perhaps it is so unintentionally. The Evening Post was not the only daily press which condemned the riots without sneering at the abolitionists. From the first to the last of those riots, and since, the Man decidedly condemned the rioting, and not only did not sneer at those against whom the riots were directed, but contended that they had done nothing but what they had a moral and legal right to do.

Will the Boston Free Press correct its statement?

PIETY VS. PATRIOTISM.—A deacon in Stratford, Conn. took out the tongue of the church bell on the 4th of July, to prevent, as far as in him lay, the celebration of the day in the manner recommended by one John Adams, viz. by the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, bon-fires, &c. &c.; but hearing that the celebrationists had found him out, and were proceeding towards his dwelling with no very amicable intentions, he made a short cut back to the church with the bell tongue, and saved his bacon, or rather his domicile, for it is intimated, that had not the tongue of the bell been forthcoming, the deacon might have found himself minus a house.

TORYWIG MISREPRESENTATIONS.—Some of the Bank Wigs of Newark, we learn, have been busily circulating a report that a late resident of that place is now editor of the Man. The report is entirely destitute of foundation. The editor of the Man is the publisher, whose name may be seen at the end of the last page, and the individual alluded to, who is entirely unknown to us except by name, has never written a line for the paper.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—A man named Bogert attempted to cut his throat one morning last week, near the corner of Water and Pine streets, and but for the timely interference of persons passing by at the moment, he would have succeeded in his suicidal purpose, and while they were placing him in a hack for the purpose of conveying him to his place of residence, he exclaimed "I'm no Jackson man, I'm no Jackson man." From these expressions, we strongly suspect he was driven to take the rash step by the anticipated downfall of the great Bank monster, and we trust that while the thermometer is at its present height all disappointed Bankites will discard the idea of suicide from their noddles.

THE PHILADELPHIA ORB (though a clever paper) has a curious fashion of copying Police Reports and other articles of local news, without credit, from the New York papers, so that it appears as if the occurrences narrated took place in Philadelphia instead of New York. Thus we frequently get cheated into the reading of articles that we have read and digested a day or two before.

SHOCKING DEATH.—A poor widow woman named Mornet, of intemperate habits, was observed on Saturday night, in a state of intoxication, by the stablemen in the lower part of Lumber street, lying against one of the stables, and apparently afflicted with great pain. They humanely took her into a vacant stable, and placed her on some blankets, where she soon expired. The coroner held an inquest over her corpse in the morning, but we have not heard the verdict.

FIRE.—About two o'clock yesterday morning, the contents of the cellar of the building corner of Reed and Chapel streets occupied by Horton and Harriot, grocers, were discovered to be on fire. It was nearly full of valuable liquors, lemon syrup, &c. and considerable destruction of property occurred before the devouring element could be mastered. No damage of consequence was done to the building, nor to the contents of the store, or other parts of the house. The owners were fully insured.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A hearty Irish girl, about 20 years of age, who had been in this country but about a fortnight, died very suddenly about 4 P. M. of Saturday, at a boarding house in Water street, near Old Slip, in which she was employed. She had been hard at work washing, and her death is attributed to drinking cold water while overheated.

AFFAIRS OF NEWARK.—The first of a series of articles showing the Torywig mode of administering justice in Newark, and on other topics interesting to the citizens of that place, will appear in the Man to-morrow.

LOUISIANA ELECTIONS.—Accounts from New Orleans make it certain that the Anti-Bank men have gained the state, although it is probable that the Bankites will have a small majority in the city of New Orleans.

SAMUEL SOUTHARD.—The Somerset, New Jersey, Messenger says—

The Southard dinner is being "damned with faint praise" even by his own party organs. It drags astonishingly heavy. They find that the people cannot be gulled by such a shallow artifice—the mark of Cain which rests upon him for a faithlessness even to his own professions, will require a more effectual whitewash than a Trenton dinner to obliterate.

Thomas Jefferson, in a letter to James Monroe in 1795, held the following language:

"You will see farther, that we are completely saddled and bridled, and that the BANK is so firmly mounted on us that we must go where they will guide!"

WHICH IS TRUE?—A few weeks ago, the *Courier* and *Enquirer* declared that the Bank must curtail at the rate of a million and a half per month, until the expiration of the charter. The necessity was stated to be of the imperious character. Now, Mr. Biddle says that the Bank will stop curtailing, and hints at an extension of from five to ten millions. Why are those discrepancies? Which of the statements can we rely upon? If the Bank was under the necessity of curtailing at the rate of \$1,500,000 per month, so long ago as January and February, for the purpose of preparing to wind up its charter, how is it able now to extend its loans?—*Troy Budget*.

The *Courier* and *Enquirer* prefers bank notes to gold! If that paper were supposed to have any connection with the Bank, one might be reminded of the tanner, who when the city was about to be besieged, advised that it should be fortified with leather walls.—*Id.*

Seven of the slaves, who were wrecked some time since in the brig *Encomium*, on her passage from Charleston for New Orleans, arrived at Charleston 19th inst, from Key West, voluntarily returning to their masters, Messrs. J. & H. Waddell, of N. Carolina.

POLICE.

SUNDAY MORNING, July 27.

The office this morning presented a varied but not particularly enticing group. Many of the prisoners were discharged for lack of evidence or complaint. Among the most interesting cases was that of

James Young, whose wife presented against him various complaints for frequent and grievous abuses, particularly one which she suffered from him last night, by which her arms were sorely bruised, as well as parts of her body. James plead in extenuation that she would not buy and cook him his supper last evening though he furnished her with a dollar for that purpose; but that she took the money and a couple of plates under the pretence of doing his bidding, and did not return till 1 o'clock, both plates broken, nothing to eat, and herself spirited; moreover, that she has a fashion of beating him when in liquor. Both dismissed.

Archibald McNaughton was brought up on a similar charge, his wife testifying that he was habitually a drunkard and an abusive husband. Committed for want of security for his better conduct.

Bell, a drunken rioter, fined \$2 and committed till paid.

Margaret Magilky, charged by two respectable witnesses with drunkenness and disturbing the peace;—denied the charges stoutly, but the evidence was considered sufficient for her commitment.

John Shackford, a seafaring man, became very dry in the course of the night, and went on board a vessel lying at one of the east river piers, in search of water;—not finding any, he made bold to extend his search to the cabin, and even ventured into the stateroom, in which the captain and his wife were asleep. Unwittingly he stumbled, and by the clatter awoke the sleepers, who secured him. Nothing appearing against the possible truth of his thirsty excuse, he was discharged.

James Brown, charged with drawing a knife and inflicting a wound with it upon a person with whom he was quarrelling, produced the knife (a common jack knife) from his pocket, and showing it to the Justice, ridiculed the idea that he could have intended any thing serious with such a weapon. But the Justice thought differently, and finding considerable blood on the blade and handle, sent him to bridge-well.

James Barry, discharged but a few minutes before for want of a specific charge against him, was brought in a second time by a couple of watchmen, who took him in the act of endangering the heads and windows in City Hall Place by throwing stones. Locked up.

A brace of as desperate looking devils as ever the good St. Patrick turned his back upon, named En-sley, and Morey were also brought up by Mr. Watchman Keach a second time. About 3 o'clock this morning he escorted them from a low hovel somewhere up town, to which he had been attracted by riotous noises and quarrelling. They, in company with two other worthies, had been spending the night at cards and drinking, and under the influence of *Bacchi pleni* had forgotten time, propriety, and the danger they were incurring, and had commenced a regular row. Bad as all this appeared, Mr. Justice Hopson inclined to the side of mercy and let them go; but before they had got out of the Park they kicked up a fight about a ragged straw hat, and filthy cotton rag dignified by them with the name of handkerchief, which adorned the head of one of them, and finally fetched up in Bridewell, where they remain till they find security for their better behavior.

VASCILLATING.—A wag the other day, alluding to the every-side and every-party policy of the Journal of Commerce, said they veered about so d—nably that they ought to pay a rent on both sides of the street.—Transcript.

REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE.—A remarkable circumstance has been related to us, as having happened during the late extreme hot weather. On the evening of the 9th inst. Wednesday, the hottest day which we have had this season, three persons in the family of a Mr. Ward, living on the turnpike a mile or two west of Onondaga Hill, were struck with paralysis at the same instant of time. There were other persons in another part of the house who were not affected. The effect produced was precisely like that caused by electricity. At the time it took place, a thunder shower was passing at two miles distance, and it is stated, that at the moment the persons injured fell, a strong flash of lightning was perceived, but it was not accompanied, or followed immediately, by thunder. It is difficult to attribute the circumstance to the ordinary causes of paralysis, affecting three persons in one family simultaneously; and we have never read or heard of a case where a silent discharge of electricity has produced the usual consequences of a stroke of lightning. Of the facts, we believe there is no doubt, as we had them from the attending physician.—Onondaga Standard.

MR. TANEY.—The Philadelphia Aurora states a fact in relation to Mr. Taney, which must elevate in the eyes of all good men, that honorable and high-minded, but persecuted individual. The Aurora says, "After the rejection by the Senate of one of those nobles of nature, nominated for a public station, six of the senators were so overcome with shame, for the part they had been bullied or betrayed to act, that they signified in such a manner as to have it made known to the President, and to the already rejected, that if the President would again nominate him for any office whatever, he should have their six votes."

When it was mentioned to the rejected man, what was his reply? "I cannot trust my honor to the keeping of those who have already forfeited their own!" Such was the reply of Roger B. Taney, of Maryland. Long may he live to the honor of his native State, and in the estimation of his country at large."

The Courier and Enquirer doubts whether it will be ever advisable to have a metallic currency in this country!—Quite likely, indeed.—Mr. Biddle, and all the "breeches pocket" set, think just so too. When we get gold money, we shall have no need of paper stuff—and Othello's occupation would be gone. So they are against specie currency. Very natural—but the working men, who look impatiently for the time when Saturday night will bring quarter eagles and half dollars, instead of ragged one dollar Wooncasset or Washington Banking Company notes, don't agree with them. The industrious classes go for hard money, and for the administration that is to bring it into use, and to kick out the printed rags.—Times.

The Star says, that the Whigs will not make the Bank affair a party question at the next election. That would be like going to sail without a boat. What else have they to clamor for—unless it be loaves and fishes?—Times.

Working Man's Advocate.

Seeing that great efforts are being made by the TORY-WIGS to circulate their leading papers (particularly the Courier & Enquirer and the Albany Evening Journal) throughout the state, at a reduced price, PREPARATORY TO THE FALL ELECTIONS, it has been suggested to us to state that a large DEMOCRATIC paper of the above title is issued from the office of the (daily) MAN every Saturday, which contains nearly all the matter published in the MAN during the week, at the rate of Two Dollars a year, or One Dollar for six months, in advance.

For One Dollar, therefore, persons in the country may be furnished, from now till after the fall elections, with a paper containing all the passing news of interest, a variety of literary extracts, and a mass of political matter necessary to enable them to exercise the right of suffrage at the approaching elections to the best advantage.

The WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE is securely wrapped and carefully directed to any part of the United States. The postage to any part of this state one cent; out of the state (if over 100 miles) one cent and a half. The paper has been published nearly 5 years, and has a circulation at the present time of Fifteen Hundred.

* * * Editors of country papers to whom the above advertisement is sent marked, and who will give it at least three conspicuous insertions, will receive the MAN daily until the 1st of January next.

A few extra copies of this paper containing the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, are for sale at our office.

A gentleman of Clarke county, Alabama, states, that on his plantation are parts of the back bone of some animal from eight to ten inches long, and proportionally large in circumference—some still held together by the cartilaginous ligatures. Many of the early settlers used them instead of andirons. There is no canal for the spinal marrow. An early settler informed him, that he had seen an entire skeleton, on the surface of the earth; it was of enormous dimensions, longer as is reported, than the largest whale.—Miners' Journal.

Our friends, who are personally known to us, are invited to recommend suitable persons as agents of the MAN, in the principal cities and villages having a daily communication with New York, where the paper is not already introduced. We hereby return our thanks for what has already been done in this way.

* * * The first volume of "The Man," (300 pages) may be had at the office, or of the carriers, price 75 cents. A few sets, also, of the present volume may be had.

INSURANCE OF LETTERS.

Money sent by Mail to any Post Office in the United States, or the British North American Provinces, will be insured by application to B. BATES, at the New York Post Office. Ample security is given for the repayment of the money, if lost.

RATES OF INSURANCE.

\$25 and under,	\$0 50 cents.
50 do.	75
100 do.	1 00
1000 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.	
2000 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	
5000 $\frac{1}{4}$ do.	

Any sum above \$5000, such premium as may be agreed on.

MARRIAGES.

July 24, by the Rev. Spencer H. Cone, Mr. Thomas Wallace, to Miss Eliza M. Adams, eldest daughter of John Adams, of this city.

July 24, by the Rev. Spencer H. Cone, Mr. Andrew Lake, to Miss Mary N. Woodman, formerly of Boston, Mass.

DEATHS.

July 25, in the 68th year of his age, Mr. Jas. Clark.
July 20, at Natchez, Mississippi, of cholera, Miss Phoebe Van Riper, formerly of Newark, N. J.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Packet ship Roscoe, Delano, Liverpool, June 24.
Packet ship Rhone, Rocket, Havre, June 18.
Ship John Taylor, Liverpool, June 20.
Brig Knott, Brown, Neuvitas, 16 ds.
Brig Chanticleer, Martin, Port au Prince.
Brig Henry Malman, Demont, Bath.
Schr Flor Del Mar, Rogers, of Boston, Vera Cruz.
Schr Amanda, Walpey, Norfolk.
Br. Schr Elizabeth, Johnson, Harbor Grace, Newfoundland.
Schr Advance, Osborn, Eastport.
Schr Maria, Dough, Murreesboro.
Schr Mary Shiel, Stewart, Hartford.
Schr Albany, Bishop, Hallowell.
Schr Select Conklin, 7 ds fm Newbern.
Schr Henry A. Wise, Town, 4 ds fm Folly Landing.
Schr Lady of the Lake, Dunbar fm Edenton, N. C.
Schr Messenger, Davis, 6 ds fm Snowhill.
Schr James G. Stacey, Ireland 6 ds fm Washington, N. C.
Schr Arrindue, Albert, 3 ds fm Philadelphia.
Schr Torch, Eldridge, 3 ds fm Philadelphia.
Sloop Signal, 3 ds fm Virginia.

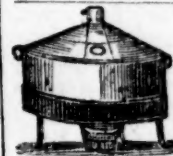
CLEARED.

Fr. Barque Pierre Cornille, Troude, Havre, J. I. Boyd;—Brigs Halifax, (Br.) O'Brien, Halifax, N. S.; George IV, (Br.) Tessier, St. Johns, N. F.; La Plata, Bassett, Boston; Susan Jane, Winslow, Portland; Antiock, Leinart, Bath, Me; Metacomet, Clark, Curacao; Mallay, Taylor, Malaga; Vincennes, Sturdevant, Cumberland; Schr Virginian, Bedell, Va.; President, Kirkland, Alexandria, D. C.; Thorn, Taylor, Philadelphia.

PASSENGERS.

In the packet ship Roscoe, from Liverpool—Dr. Barrow and lady of New York, A. G. Balston, and lady of Philadelphia, Judge Morris, of Otsego, James Stevenson, and S. F. Van Beuren of Albany, Henry P. Hulbert and A. F. Stoddard of New York, D. W. Hale and W. V. Hutchins of Boston, H. F. Barstow of Salem, D. Gardner of Troy, Capt T. J. Van Buerle, B. A. W. Kobbe and J. Chun of Germany, J. R. M. Brice of Ireland, James Booth and James Booth, Jr. of England, A. Russell of Edinburgh, and 24 in the steerage.

ABNER KNEELAND, of Boston, who is now under prosecution for "Blasphemy," will deliver a Lecture at Calet Hall, Newark, on Wednesday Evening next. jy28 3t.



SWEET'S PATENT PORTABLE OVEN. For Baking over Coal Furnaces.—This Oven has been extensively introduced, and has ever been proved to be a most valuable improvement for baking meat, bread pie, &c. as attested by competent judges in the boarding and victualling houses and private families wherever it has been used. It is confidently believed that no improvement of the kind has ever been offered to the public which will bake at so small an expense of fuel, and with so much convenience and expedition. Sold by W. H. SWEET, manufacturer and proprietor, at his Tin and Sheet Iron Factory, 204 Canal street, corner of Hudson, New York. jyl7 2t

OLD PAPERS.—A considerable quantity for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate. jy 23

"THE DEVIL TO PAY."—This phrase doubtless originated in a printing office, on some Saturday night's settlement of weekly wages. "John," said the publisher to the book-keeper, "how stands the cash account?" "Small balance on hand, sir." "Let's see," rejoins the publisher, "how far will that go towards satisfying the hands? John begins to figure arithmetically; so much due to Potkins—so much to Typus—so much to Grubbe—and so on, through a dozen dittos. The publisher stands aghast. "Here is not money enough, by a jug-full." "No, sir—and besides, there is the devil to pay."—*Nantucket Enquirer*.

PUBLIC CHARACTERS.—An individual walking in the street at night, fancied that two persons who kept close at his heels wanted to rob him. The watchman refused to arrest them; but subsequently an altercation ensuing, they were removed to the station house. The next morning the subjoined brief colloquy ensued between the magistrate and the guardian of the night. Magistrate. Why did you refuse taking them into custody? Watchman. Because I did not think they were public characters. Mag. What do you mean by public characters? Watch. Pickpockets! your worship. What a simple yet powerful truth.

A candidate for medical honors, having thrown himself almost into a fever, from his incapacity for answering the questions, was asked by one of the professors, "how would you sweat a person for the rheumatism?" He replied, "I would send him here to be examined."—*Boston News*.

A BUSTER.—"Landlord," said Jonathan the other day, stepping up to the bar of a public house, "just give us a cent's worth of New-England, and put it in two tumblers. Here Jim take hold, I'll pay—d—n the expense, I say, when a fellow is on a bust!"

MARSHALL'S INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR THE PILES.—This medicine is prepared from a vegetable, and will be found a radical cure for that distressing disorder. Since its discovery, (which was by mere accident,) numbers have been cured, after having been afflicted for twenty years. The first application affords great relief, and a perfect cure is effected in a few days. To convince the public it is a sovereign remedy the following certificate is subjoined.

City of New York, 13th Oct. 1833. Having been afflicted with the Piles for two years, and having applied for medical aid in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Albany and New York, without success, until advised by a friend to try Dr. Marshall's infallible remedy, which gave immediate relief, and proved a cure within twenty-four hours. JAMES DOWNE. To be had only at B. Marshall's drug store, No. 54 Orange street. Price—2 oz. vials, 50 cents—4 oz. \$1. jy 21 2w*

G. W. ROBBINS—BOOT MAKER.—Takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has long contemplated the manufacturing of LADIES' SHOES, agreeably to the expressed wish of a number of his friends and patrons; but knowing that competition in that, as well as almost every other business, is great, and being determined never to undertake it unless he felt confident he should be able to put up an article equal, if not superior, to any thing in the market; and being unacquainted with that branch of the business, he has deferred it until an opportunity of getting some competent person to undertake it should present itself. It is with pleasure that he informs the public that he has now engaged the services of one who is fully competent to the task, and is therefore prepared to execute any orders for Ladies' Shoes that may be entrusted to him, at his establishment, 309 Broadway, between Duane street and the Hospital. (jy 11 tf)

DIARRHŒA, OR BOWEL COMPLAINT, AND CHOLERA MORBUS.—A specific which effects a cure of either of the above disorders, generally in one or two hours, is sold by George D. Coggeshall, Druggist, general agent for New York, No. 521 Pearl street, corner of Rose street; R. P. Tanner & Co., corner of Broadway and Grand street; E. C. & R. E. Moss, corner of Grand and Cannon streets; and H. N. Gamble, No. 91 Bowery. Price, 25 cents per bottle, which cures from 2 to 5 cases.

This medicine has been used in several thousand cases, and it is believed not to have failed to give immediate relief in one of an hundred. It is equally efficacious in the disorders of adults and children. It is of importance that the medicine be used in the early stage of the disease, if practicable. Where it has been so used, it has not been known to fail of success. Families and travellers, at this season, will find it advantageous to be provided against sudden attacks. 24tfmy

MRS. COHEN DRESS MAKER. (Widow of the late C. C. Cohen.) Having taken the store 185 Hudson street, respectfully solicits the patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen in the vicinity. Mrs. C. will constantly keep on hand a good assortment of Thread, Needles, Stocks, Suspenders, Gloves, &c. &c. Also, a variety of Toys and Fancy articles. Linen and Stocks made up to order. jy 21 tf

MANIFOLD WRITER.—J. GILCRIEST manufacturer and keeper for sale this convenient and useful article, at his establishment, 102 Broadway, New York, where the public are invited to call and examine the article for themselves. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

N. B. This apparatus, for simplicity and despatch surpasses all other orders of writing when copies are wanted. j30

LIFE OF JEFFERSON, with selections from his Private Correspondence. Just received and for sale at his office of this paper. Price \$1 00. j32

UNITED STATES CLOTHES DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT. 128 Broadway 2 doors below Congress Hall. LOINES & POERSCHKE respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business at the above stand, where they will attend to cleaning and dressing Clothes by Steam, upon an entire new plan, and will warrant them, (if not too much worn,) to appear equal to new.

POERSCHKE, from Poland, from his practical knowledge of this business, in England, France, Spain, Germany and Russia, can assure those, who will favor them with their custom, that they will be convinced of their superior skill and ability in the business of Clothes cleaning, dressing and repairing.

This business has heretofore been neglected in this country. The public are now informed, that on application to LOINES and POERSCHKE, their commands will be promptly answered, and the work done to their entire satisfaction. j26tf

COLUMBIAN WATER COLORS, for Miniature and Landscape Painting, the manufacture of J. BOSTON Chemist.—PRENTISS & PENDELTON, exclusive wholesale agents for the manufacturer, sign of the Golden Rose, No. 45 Maiden lane, New York.

NEAT MAHOGANY BOXES, WITH SLIDING TOPS.
6 rows, 36 colors, doz. \$62 00 3 rows, 18 colors, doz. \$32 00
5 do. 30 do. " 52 00 2 do. 12 do. " 22 00
4 do. 24 do. " 42 00 1 do. 6 do. " 12 00
Fine Carmine, in Cake and Powder, for Miniature and Pencil Painting, manufactured by J. Boston, the only manufacturer of Carmine and Lake, from the raw material, in the United States.

The following colors, in packages of 6 and 12 cakes each, at \$1 50 per dozen Cakes:

Antwerp Blue,	Flake White,	Purple,
Black,	Gamboge,	Raw Sienna,
Bistre,	Green Bice,	Raw Umber,
Blue Black,	Verditer,	Red Lead,
Brown Pink,	Grey,	Red Chalk,
Burnt Ochre,	Indian Red,	Red Orpiment,
Burnt Umber,	Indigo,	Sepia,
Burnt Sienna,	King's Yellow,	Sap Green,
Bronze,	Light Blue,	Spanish Annato,
Chinese Vermillion,	Light Red,	Venitian Red,
Chrome Yellow,	Neutral Tint,	Vandyke Brown,
Cologne Earth,	Orange,	Yellow Ochre,
Dragon's Blood,	Prussian Blue,	Yellow Orpiment.
English Vermillion,	Prussian Green,	

EXTRA COLORS.

Fine Carmine, - doz. \$24 00	Madder Lake, - doz. \$6 00
Do. half size, " 12 00	Permanent White, " 6 00
Cobalt Blue, " 6 00	Scarlet Lake, " 4 40
Crimson Lake, " 4 50	Ultramarine, small, " 18 00
Gall Stone, " 12 00	Yellow Lake, - " 6 00
Indian Yellow, - " 6 00	

For proof of the decided superiority of the Columbian Colors, over all others now in use in this country, dealers in them are respectfully referred to the Synopsis of Certificates of our most eminent artists. Handsome show bills, containing these Certificates at full length, will be furnished to purchasers.

WOOLLEY'S PATENT PREMIUM BED-STEADS. Persons desirous of purchasing Bedsteads, whether the sofa, chair sideboard, counter, or ordinary, will find it to their material advantage to call and examine those manufactured at the corner of Broadway and Whitestreet, by E. S. WOOLLEY. The ordinary Bedsteads of his manufacture have sackings bottomed so constructed as to be tightened with a key—an invention universally pronounced superior to any other plan for the sacking bottom Bedsteads. The Cot Bedsteads are of equal finish and pleasing appearance with the ordinary bedsteads; have sackings similarly constructed with them, and can be taken down at will with the utmost ease and rapidity. Woolley's Sofa Bedsteads, for beauty, durability, economy and accommodation, defy competition—they will contain a durable sacking bottom bedstead, with bed and bedding, without the least injury to their beauty or use as a parlor sofa. These bedsteads have been considered of such decided superiority, as to uniformly receive the first premiums at the last three successive anniversaries of the American Institute. Attention is respectfully invited to the "Chair Bedstead," invented for the accommodation of the sick. This invention has proved so successful as to receive the general approbation of the Medical Profession, and is of such great benefit to persons confined to the bed, that it is believed every family would avail themselves of its use if they would but call and examine its utility. More explicit description is deemed needless, as persons wishing to purchase will call and examine for themselves, and the proprietor is confident that all, upon observation, will be convinced of the advantage in economy and comfort to be derived from Bedsteads of his manufacture. my 24

TO PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, & PUBLISHERS.—CONNER & COOKE, Type and Stereotype Founders, and Publishers, offer for sale, at the corner of Nassau and Ann streets, New York, Printing Types, at six months credit, or 7½ per cent. deduction for cash at the price affixed.

Their Type will be found as perfect, and made of as good materials, at least, as that manufactured at any other establishment; it is nearly all of an entire new cut; is lighter faced than any other exhibited, and will consequently wear longer, look better, take less ink and less labor in working than most other type.

Diamond per lb. \$2; Pearl \$1.40; Nonpareil 90; Minion 70; Brevier 56; Bourgeois 46; Long Primer 40; Small Pica 38; Pica and English 36; Great Primer 34; Double Pica 32; Six line Pica and all larger 30.

Leads of every thickness and size constantly on hand; cuts of every description on metallic bodies; Presses, and all other articles necessary for a printing office furnished to order.

Printers can be supplied with second hand type which has only been used for stereotyping, on very favorable terms.

Old type received in exchange at \$9 per 100 pounds.

N. B. Stereotype of every description will be thankfully received, and attended to with correctness and despatch. my 2

WORKS ON THE CURRENCY.—For sale at the office of this paper, and by Edward Earle, Paterson, N. J.

Gouge's American Banking System,	Price \$1 00
Cobbett's Paper against Gold,	75
Hale's "Useful Knowledge for the Producers," &c.	18½
Roosevelt's "Mode of Protecting Domestic Industry," &c.	20

jy 18

PIANO FORTE WAREHOUSE.—ROBERT NUNNS CLARK, & Co., late R. & W. NUNNS, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have always on hand an assortment of cabinet, that they have square Piano Fortes, from their manufactory, at their warehouse, No. 137 Broadway, two doors north of the City Hotel.

The extensive sale which the Instruments of their manufactory have had throughout the United States for some years, has any thing with regard to the quality of the instruments bearing their name; they can only add, that the result of many years' experience in this branch of manufacture, added to the extended scale, they are prepared to carry it on, will enable them to offer advantages to purchasers equal to any other house in this Union.

Orders from the country punctually attended to, and old Piano Fortes taken in exchange.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE STORE.—W. H. SWEET respectfully informs his friends and customers in this city and its vicinity, and dealers in the Southern States, that he has extended his business so as to meet all orders, both Wholesale and Retail, at a short notice. He continues his establishment at the corner of Canal and Hudson streets, where he will compete with any workman in the United States in Manufacturing Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, in all its various branches, for machinists, families, &c.

STOVES of the most approved patterns, both for wood and coal, constantly on hand, at the lowest prices.

Kitchen Ware Furniture of every description constantly on hand.

Southern merchants will find it to their interest to deal with him, as his prices are low and his delivery punctual. my 24 W. H. SWEET.

REMOVAL.—T. HOLDEN, Merchant Tailor, has removed from Broadway to the new buildings in Wall st. corner of Nassau, No. 1, where he has on hand a newly selected and excellent assortment of the best West of England Cloths and Cassimeres, with every fashionable article for gentlemen's wear.

T. H. spares no expense in procuring the earliest intelligence the prescriptions of fashion, nor any exertion to meet the views of tasteful elegance and propriety; and as he has reduced prices to the lowest cash estimate, he hopes to be favored with enough of business to make it worth his while to furnish the best and most fashionable articles at prices much below what are usual. my 19 tf

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at this Office, "The Senator Unmasked: being a Letter to Mr. Daniel Webster, on his speech in the Senate of the United States, asking leave to bring in a bill to continue for six years the Charter of the Bank of the United States. By Thomas Brothers, (of Philadelphia.)"—Price 12½ cents.

Also, "Gold against Paper; or, Mr. Benton's Wind-up of the Bank."—Price 3 cents. jy 19

DAVID B. COOK & C. MORRIS, MERCHANT TAILORS. No. 44 Fulton street, 3 doors from Pearl street, New York.

N. B.—Southern and Northern Merchants' and all other orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. Clothes cut and made in the most fashionable style and warranted to fit; also military work executed in superior style. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Ladies' Cloth CLOAKS cut and made, spunged and pressed. jy 9 tf

TAILORING.—JAMES YOUNG, Merchant Tailor, No. 295 Division street, respectfully informs his numerous friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he continues to make Coats, Vests, and Pantalons, at the following reduced prices, viz.

COATS made and trimmed for from \$6 00 to \$8 00
PANTALONS and VESTS . . . 1 50 to 1 75
The articles will be all of superior workmanship and warranted to fit. my 24

COBBETT'S WORKS.—English editions of the following publications of William Cobbett, have been received, for sale, at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street:

American Gardener,	Ride in France,
Guide to Emigrants,	Woodland,
Cottage Economy,	Poor Man's Friend,
Manchester Lectures,	Rural Rides,
French Grammar,	English Grammar,
O'Callaghan on Usury,	Paper against Gold,
Reformation, (2 vols. 8vo.)	Letters from France
Year's Residence in America,	Treatise on Corn.
Advice to Young Men,	Twopenny Trasil, (bound.)
History of the Reign and Regency of George IV.	
REGISTER, (5 vols.) from April 1831, to June 1832.	mh 11

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street, the Speech of Andrew Dunlap in defence of Abner Kneeland, on his late Trial for Blasphemy! Price reduced to 37½ cents. jy 14

WANTED.—Nos. 40, Vol. IV., of the Working Man's Advocate, for which 12½ cents each will be given at the office. jy 16 tf

PRINTING.—Book and Job Printing, of every description, at No. 6 Thames street near Broadway, by G. H. Evans.

COBBETT'S AMERICAN GARDENER. For sale at No. 6 Thames st. Price 50 cents. my 17

GOUGE ON BANKING.—A new supply, just received at 6 Thames street. j2

THE MAN is published by GEORGE H. EVANS, at the office of the WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE, No. 6 Thames street, near the City Hotel, Broadway.

AGENTS—George Dunn, Newark; Edward Earle, Paterson.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square, a year, \$30 00 | One square, a month, \$3 00
6 months, 15 00 | 2 weeks, 2 00
3 months, 7 50 | 1 week, 1 50
2 months, 5 00 | 1 time, 75

All advertisements (except yearly) to be paid for in advance. A square is 16 lines.

Two or three steady boys wanted to sell this paper.